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ference of 1902, and the practical solution of the problem under Mr. Ufford at Baltimore, are quoted as full of suggestion for Dr. Herzfeld's German readers.

R. C. BROOKS.

La Coopération. Par P. HUBERT-VALLEROUX. Paris: Victor Lecoffre, 1904. Pp. 228.

IT is desirable to have brief popular accounts of the growth and condition of the co-operative movement in various countries published at frequent intervals in order to direct it and save it from errors and extravagance. The author of this work has rendered a valuable service in this field. He does not conceal his attitude of hostility toward the socialists, whom he regards as enemies of the nation and of religion, and a foreign reader will make allowance for this bias. While the discussion of co-operation in production is severely critical, it does not quite equal in insight the much earlier treatment of Beatrice Potter (Mrs. Webb), who showed clearly that it is a purely capitalistic affair, while the Rochdale societies are more openly and consistently democratic. The conditions under which these various kinds of co-operation are, in certain form and degree, useful, are, on the whole, intelligently interpreted, and recent statistics for all countries are supplied.

C. R. H.

Intégralisme, philosophie et sociologie. Par EDOUARD BOULARD. Paris: Giard & Brière, 1903. Pp. 401.

THIS is the work of a self-taught man familiar with socialistic phrases and modes of thought, and untroubled by the history of philosophy in the schools. It is interesting as the sincere revelation of one who makes his political and economic creed a sort of religion, but apparently does not add to our knowledge of facts, tendencies, or principles.

C. R. H.